

Buccleuch Mansion
New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey

HABS NJ-22

HABS
N.J.

12-NEBRU

3-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of New Jersey

Historic American Buildings Survey
Seymour Williams, A.I.A., District Officer
133 Central Avenue, Rahway, New Jersey

HABS

N.J.

12-18-1960

Buccleuch Mansion
New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey

Owner: City of New Brunswick

Custodian: New Jersey Blue Chapter D.A.R.

Date of Erection: About 1739

Architect:

Builder: Anthony White

Present condition: Excellent

Number of stories: Two and one-half

Materials of construction: Foundation - stone

Floors - wood

Exterior walls - frame, except
north side which is stucco
over brick

Interior walls - paneled,
plaster

Roof - pitch and balustraded
deck; shingles on pitched
portion, metal on deck

Historical Data:

The house was built about 1739 by Anthony
White; he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Governor

N.J.

12- NEDRU

3.

Lewis Morris, and lived there from 1739-1744. In 1774 the property was bought by General William Burton of the British army; he lived there from 1774-1776. The property passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates -- Jacob Bergen, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and Henry Wilson. It remained in the hands of the commissioners from 1776-1783. Captain George Janeway lived there for a time during 1776. The Ennis-Killen dagoons were quartered there 1776-1777. In 1783 Jacob Bergen bought the estate from the commissioners and sold it immediately to Colonel Charles Stewart, who later became Commissary-General on Washington's staff. It was sold by Stewart in 1798 to John Garnett. It remained in Garnett's hands until 1820. In 1821, it passed to Colonel John Warren Scott, one of New Jersey's great lawyers. In 1865, it came into the possession of Anthony Dey, grandson of Scott, who gave it in 1911 as "a memorial to Colonel Joseph Warren Scott donated by his grandchildren to the city of New Brunswick". Colonel Scott re-named the house Buccleuch, before his time it was known as White House.

Washington, Hamilton, Gates, and Kosciuszko were visitors at Buccleuch. The wall paper on the halls downstairs and upstairs is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. It was printed in Paris by Dufour of Macon. The lower hall is a Parisian scene from the banks of the Seine, and the second floor is a tiger hunting scene in India. This paper was printed in 1815. In 1927 the paper was removed from the wall and mounted on a chasis to preserve it from dampness and rot. Leather buckets are found in the mansion; these were required by Colonial law - one bucket to a chimney. On the third floor can be plainly seen gun marks and sabre cuts of the soldiers

quartered there. Today, a historic museum is housed in Buccleuch.

Bibliography:

Atkinson, Mary J. Buccleuch, Historic Homestead of New Brunswick (Reprint from March 1927, D.A.R. Magazine)

Benedict, William H. New Brunswick in History, New Brunswick, 1925

Buccleuch Mansion in New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey (A pamphlet)

Demarest, W.H.S. The Anniversary of New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1680 - 1730 - 1930 New Brunswick, 1932

Katherine C. Rust

Supervising Historian

Approved:

Seymour Williams

SEYMOUR WILLIAMS, A.I.A.
District Officer

Rec. Aug 20 '36, T.120.